

Abstract

A method for transferring a polynucleic acid sequence from a donor vector to an acceptor vector wherein said donor vector includes a first antibiotic resistance functioning sequence (ARFS) and said acceptor vector includes a second ARFS comprising:

- (a) digesting said donor and acceptor vector with restriction endonucleases, such that said polynucleic acid and restricted donor vector are capable of ligation,
- (b) combining the unpurified digestion products into a ligation reaction mixture,
- (c) transforming host cells with said mixture,
- (d) introducing cells of step (c) onto plates containing a second antibiotic to which cells containing said second ARFS are resistant,
- (e) growing colonies of said cells in the presence of a compound that changes color in the presence of the expression product of said first ARFS, and
- (f) collecting cells including said polynucleic acid contained in said acceptor vector from colonies that grow and that do not exhibit a color change.